

HISTORY NOTES FOR 7TH CLASS (FOR ISLAMABAD)

Unit-2

Spread of Islam

1. Choose the Best Option:

1. The year when Hazrat Hassan رضي الله تعالى عنه gave his pledge to Hazrat Mu'awiya رضي الله تعالى عنه is called:

- a. Am al-Jama
- b. Am al Huzn
- c. Am al Bait
- d. Am al Sulh

2. During Umayyad caliphate, Islamic State included almost _____ % of the world's population off that time:

- a. 15% b. 20%
- c. 25% d. 30%

3. Sindh was conquered during the caliphate of:

- a. Suleyman Bin Abdul Malik
- b. Marwan Bin Hakam
- c. Waleed Bin Abdul Malik
- d. Umar Bin Abdul Aziz

4. Great General Uqba Bin Nafay conquered areas in:

- a. Africa
- b. Central Asia
- c. Europe
- d. South Asia

5. During the caliphate of _____, many Berbers in Africa embraced Islam because of his kind behavior towards minorities:

- a. Suleyman Bin Abdul Malik
- b. Waleed Bin Abdul Malik
- c. Marwan Bin Hakam
- d. Umar Bin Abdul Aziz

6. Dome of the Rock was built in the time of:

- a. Mua'awiya Bin Abu Sufiyan
- b. Abdul Malik Bin Marwan
- c. Marwan Bin Hakam
- d. Umar Bin Abdul Aziz

7. Which aspect of culture flourished during the Golden Age of Islam?

- a. Art and architecture
- b. Medicine
- c. Science
- d. All of the above

8. During 9th century, the capital was shifted from Baghdad to:

- a. Kufa
- b. Damascus
- c. Samaraa
- d. Cairo

9. An important role in the development of Arab scientific knowledge was of:

- a. Translation Movement
- b. Mawalis Movement
- c. Architectural Movement
- d. Mamluk Movement

Answer:

- (1) (a) Am al-Jama
- (2) (d) 30%
- (3) (c) Waleed bin Abdul Malik
- (4) (a) Africa

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- (5) (d) Umar Bin Abdul Aziz
- (6) (b) Abdul Malik bin Marwan
- (7) (d) All off the above
- (8) (c) Samaraa
- (9) (a) Translation Movement
- (10) (c) 1258-AD

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Name any three pieces of architecture made during Umayyad Caliphate.

Ans: Umayyad are considered to be the pioneers in Islamic art . Tradition of adding minarets and mihrab to the Masajid began with Umayyads. Their architecture includes.

- (i) Dome of the Rock (Kubbat-al-Sabra) in Jerusalem.
- (ii) Another piece of architecture is Umayyad Mosque in Damascus.
- (iii) They also built a secular building called Qasr Al-Kharanah (7th-8th Century).

2. How do you see promotion of Arabic language during Umayyad Caliphate?

Ans: Umayyad's made great contribution in the fields of language and literature. Arabic language was specially promoted and during the caliphate of Abdul Malik, Arabic was declared as official language. This helped to promote Arabic as the language of scholarship. In order to help non-arabs, understand Quran easily, method of punctuation was adopted by the Umayyad's.

3. Briefly describe the factors responsible for the rise of Abbasid Caliphate.

Ans: The Abbasids came into power after the Umayyads. They ruled Muslim empire from 750-11258AD. There are many factors responsible for the rise of Abbasid Caliphate. They include the conflicts of Umayyad dynasty for succession and power. These Conflicts strengthened the Abbasids to gain power. Abbasids also got support from mawalis, the the non-Arab Muslims, who were cornered by the Umayyads. The maltreated nobles of Umayyad's also become the key figures of Abbasids. These causes paved the way for Abbasid dynasty.

4. Name two most famous caliphs during Abbasid Caliphs?

Ans: Abdul Abbas became the first caliph of Abbasid dynasty in 749 AD. After the death of the founder of Abbasid dynasty, Abul Abbas in 754 AD, the second caliph off this dynasty was Abu Jafar al-mansur. He strengthened the Abbasid's rule.

5. What do you think was the behavior of Abbasid Caliphs towards Science?

Ans: The greatest contribution of Abbasid to Islamic civilization was in the fields of science. Abbasid Caliphs gave great importance to science. Baghdad the capital of the Abbasid empire, became the centre of intellectual and scientific learning. A house wisdom with the name Bayt-al-Hikmah was established by the Abbasid Caliph Harun-ur-Rashid and further flourished by Mamun-ur-

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Rashid. This was a great evidence of support of Abbasids for science. Within few decades Baghdad became a centre of learning. Many educational institutions, hospitals, masjids and libraries made Baghdad an attraction for students from different parts of the world.

6. Write a short note on fall of Baghdad.

Ans: In 1258 AD Mongols arrived at Abbasids capital Baghdad. Hulaku Khan, defeated the Muslims under the last caliph in Baghdad Mu'tasim and killed not only the caliph but also thousands of people. The fall of Baghdad is believed to be the most devastating moment in the history of the Muslims. It was because the sack of Baghdad would mark the end of the Islamic Golden Age. The Mongols destroyed almost every building in Baghdad including masjids, palaces, and markets. The world-famous House of Wisdom and great library of Baghdad were also destroyed completely. Thousands of manuscripts were either burnt or thrown into the river which turned black with ink.

7. Briefly describe rise of art and culture during Abbasid caliphate.

Ans: During the Golden Period of the Muslims, Islamic art and architecture grew with the discovery of new methods and technologies. With conquest on new lands and increasing influence of other civilizations, the Muslims had new sources of inspiration. However, the Muslim artisans improved their own aesthetics and created a whole new art style that

is unique to the Islamic world. In fact, during the Abbasid period, Muslim styles of art, architecture and literature developed significantly. Great artists and architects made contributions under the patronage of caliph. Magnificent masjids were built by skilful architects during this period. Craftsmen showed their skill at making brilliant pots, glassware, fabrics, leather, and objects made of silver, copper and bronze.

Answer is Detail:

1. Describe the founding of Umayyad Dynasty?

Ans: Establishment of Umayyad Dynasty:

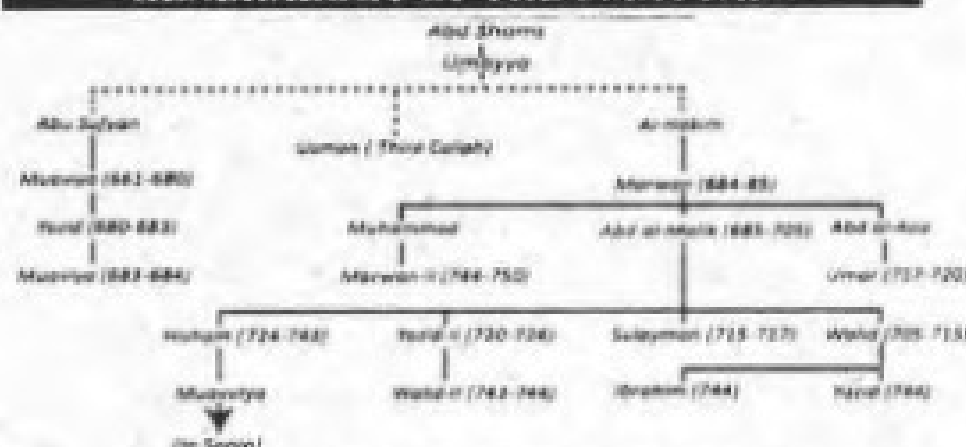
The name of this dynasty comes from its founder Hazrat Mu'awiya Ibn Abu Sufyan (R.A) who was from the Banu Umayya branch of the Quraysh tribe. Umayya was the great grandfather of Hazrat Mu'awiya who was a famous commander of Pre-Islamic Arabia who was originally from Makkah.

After the departure of Rasulullah ﷺ (PBUH) the golden period of Pious Caliphate continued till 661 AD. This was the year of martyrdom of the fourth pious caliph Hazrat Ali (R.A) when people gave their pledges to Hzarat Hassan ibn Ali (R.A), During the caliphate of Hazrat Ali (R.A) Governor of Syria was Hazrat Mu'awiya (R.A) who was a very strong leader. Some people wanted him to be the caliph. Keeping in view the importance of unity of the Muslim community Hazrat Hassan (R.A) decided to give his pledge to Hazrat.

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Mu'awiya (R.A) It was indeed a great sacrifice of Hzarat Hassan (R.A). For unity of Muslim Ummah. This marked the start of the rule of Umayyad Dynasty which lasted from 661 to 750 AD. Syria remained the Umayyad's main power base and Damascus became the capital of the caliphate.

GENEALOGY OF THE UMAYYADS



2. Evaluate the steps taken by Muhammad Bin Qasim after the conquest of Sindh?

Ans: Muhammad Bin Qasim was born in 695 AD. Due to his skills he was appointed as Governor of Persia. The governor Hajjaj Bin Yousaf launched a military expedition under the command of Muhammad Bin Qasim with a powerful army to fight raja Dahir of Sindh. He travelled all the way from Makran, where he was joined by the governor Muhammad Harun and many local Jats and Meds. Buddhists also welcomed Muhammad Bin Qasim. He marched to Debal and fought bravely. The Arab forces pulled down the red flag that eventually demoralized the Raja Dahir's army. Muhammad Bin Qasim marched inland through the banks of river Indus, and captured many cities. Raja Dahir was also killed and Sindh fell under Arab's rule.

The important changes after the conquest of Sindh are as:

- (1) Local people were treated kindly, as Muhammad Bin Qasim followed a peace-making policy for all the natives of Sindh. This allowed everyone to practice their religion openly. Due to this, many people embraced Islam and Sindh became centre of Islamic learning.
- (2) He imposed taxes on local people and in return they were provided the guarantee of the security of their life and property. Irrespective of the caste or religion, he provided security to all.
- (3) The religious shrines such as temples, were also protected from any attack or damage. He built his confidence among local people by giving them freedom and protection.
- (4) Hindus were allowed to rule their villages and settle disputes according to their own laws. As a strategy Muhammad Bin Qasim also incorporated the local dikes and ex-officials of Dahir's administration. This made his rule stronger and effective.
- (5) Non-Muslim natives were exempted from military services. Although Muhammad Bin Qasim only conquered the northwestern part of the

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subcontinent, tolerant behavior of the Muslim rulers impressed many to embrace Islam in that region. This provided a solid base for further Muslim expansion into India.

3. What do you think were the four main reasons of downfall of Umayyad Dynasty?

Ans: Reasons leading to the Down fall of the Umayyad Dynasty:

The Umayyad caliphate collapsed in 750 AD after a rule of about 90 years. The last 30 years of the caliphate witnessed great opposition of the Abbasids. This was not the only cause of downfall of the Umayyads but there were many other factors too that caused their decline. Some of these factors are stated as under:

a) Lifestyle of Leaders

Some of the caliphs in this dynasty spent their lives in a lavish manner which repulsed people. The groups which were against the regime, got benefit from this situation and provoked people against this weakness of the Umayyads.

b) The Disgrace of the Nobles

With the arrival of the new caliph, the administrators and nobles of the previous regime were maltreated. Great generals Musa Bin Nusayr, Muhammad Bin Qasim and Qutayba Bin Muslim were maltreated by the new caliph Suleman Bin Abdul Malik. This and such other incidents destroyed the spirit of loyalty from the key figures.

c) Discrimination Against Mawalis (Non-Arab Muslims)

During the caliphate of the Umayyads, the Mawalis were treated as second class citizens. They were kept away from government positions. Heavy taxes on them caused great social unrest and resulted in helping the rebellions against the Umayyads.

c) Internal Conflicts

Another important cause of decline of Umayyad dynasty was their internal conflicts. These conflicts mostly arose for the succession and power. Many provinces revolted. These internal conflicts strengthened the rivals so much that within few years, whole dynasty collapsed.

4. What were the achievements of Muslim Scientists during Abbasid Caliphate? Analyze the main reason behind this advancement?

Ans: Abbasid Achievements in the Field of Science

The greatest contribution of Abbasid to Islamic civilization was in the fields of science. Abbasid caliphs gave great importance to scientists. Baghdad, the capital of the Abbasid Empire, became centre of intellectual and scientific learning. A house of wisdom with the name of "Bayt al-Hikmah" was established by the Abbasid caliph Harun al-Rashid and further flourished by Mamun al Rashid. This was a great evidence of support of Abbasids for Science. Within few decades Baghdad became a centre of learning. Many educational institutions, hospitals, masjids, and

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libraries made Baghdad an attraction for students from different parts of the world.

Abu Bakr Muhammad Al-Razi:

(854-935 AD) was a physician, philosopher and chemist. Most of his works in medical field were translated into Latin and circulated widely in Europe. He wrote 237 books but most of them are extinct today. *Sirr Al-asrar* (Secret of Secrets) is Razi's most famous book which has gained a lot of recognition.

Ibn-Sina:

(980-1037 AD) studied Qur'anic sciences and Islamic jurisprudence before engaging with geometry, logic, other aspects of philosophy and medicine. Two of his most famous works which survived are the *Book of Healing* [of the Soul], a philosophical compendium, and the *Canon of Medicine*, a comprehensive medical work.

Al-Khwarizmi

(750-825 AD), a mathematician and astronomer, explained the use of zero and advanced the decimal system. He introduced important mathematical terms like "algebra" and "algorithm". Al-Khwarizmi is also known as father of Algebra.

Abu Reyhan Muhammad Ibne Ahmed al-Beruni

(973-1052) is considered as one of great Muslim scientists till date. He wrote around 150 books, most of which were on Mathematics and astronomy. His other works are on Physics, anthropology, pharmacology,

minerology and history. His compendium of India; "*Kitab al-Hind*; *Kitab al-Biruni fi Tahqiq ma li-al-Hind*" provides an insight of Indian philosophy and religion.

Jabir Bin Hayyan:

Jabir bin Hayyan (721-815 AD) is called father of Chemistry. He was universally recognized both in Muslims as well as in the Western world. He is considered to be innovator of many crafts like preserving leather, dyeing, waterproofing cloth, mining and oil purification. Jabir wrote more than 300 books on Chemistry and many of them were translated into Latin.

Reason behind this Advancement:

The main reason behind this Advancement is that Abbasid caliphs gave great importance to science, and scientists. They established House of Wisdom called "*Bayt al-Hikmah*".

The scientists made a lot of advancements and research and within few decades Baghdad became a centre of learning, science thrived for two centuries in the Abbasid Caliphate.

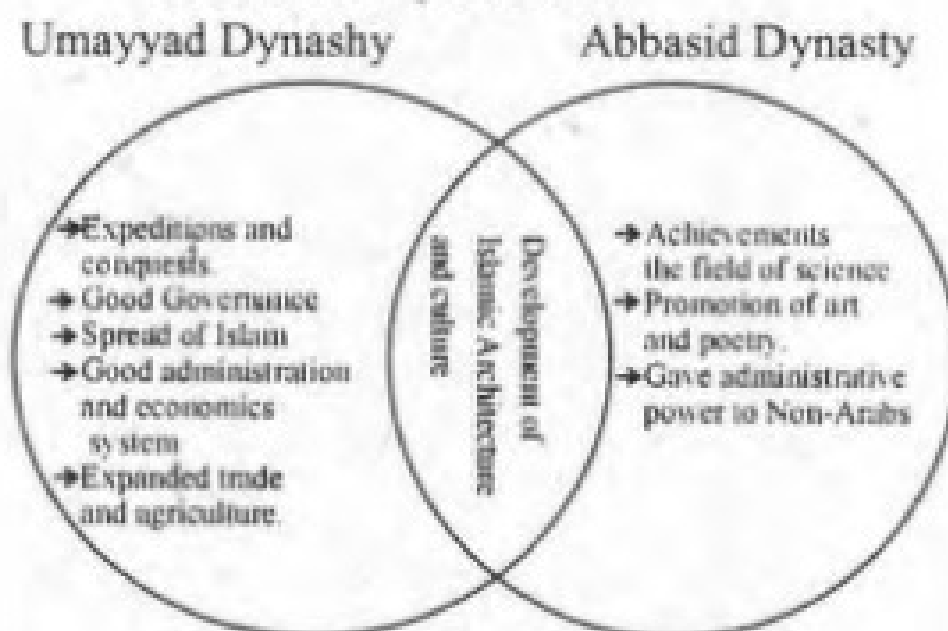
Critical thinking

Q. Why do you think the Abbassid period is called the golden period in the history of Islam?

Ans: Abbasid period is called the golden period in the history of Islam because it was a period of cultural, economic, and scientific flourishing in the history of Islam, traditionally dating from the 8th century to the 13th century.

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Q. Use a Venn diagram to explain the similarities and differences between Umayyad and Abbasid Dynasties.



Connect to Today:

Can the Islamic world regain its lost glory? Support your answers with two to three reasons.

According to the Quran, "a nation cannot hope to recover from its abyss unless it changes. Its inner self".

A nation needs a fundamental change in its outlook, in its psychology and in its attitude if it truly wants to change its destiny. Islamic world can regain its lost glory if;

- We revive the true spirit of Islam.
- Realize our potential and work towards achieving it.
- Use education not for literacy but for enlightenment.
- The only thing that makes Muslims rise in the world is teaching of Quran.
- Establish sound justice system in society.
- Construct an ideal Muslim Ummah, followed by Quran & Sunnah, believing it as foundation of Islam.

Glossary

- Flee:** run away
- Sassanian:** relating to a dynasty that ruled Persia from the early 3rd century AD until the Arab Muslim conquest of 651.
- Coptic:** the language of the Copts, which represents the final stage of ancient Egyptian Civilization.
- Berbers:** a member of the indigenous people of North Africa
- Cordoba:** a city in Andalusia in Southern Spain
- Mosaic:** a picture or pattern produced by arranging together small colored pieces of hard material, such as stone, tile, or glass.
- Intellectual:** a person who engages in critical thinking, reading and research
- Extinct:** no longer in existence
- Jurisprudence:** a legal system
- Compendium:** a collection of information about a particular subject
- Anthropology:** the study of human societies and cultures
- Innovator:** a person who introduces new methods, ideas, or products
- Artisan:** a worker in a skilled trade, especially one that involves making things by hand

Write down more words and their meaning that you find difficult in this unit.

Words	Meaning
Besiege	Surround
Abducted	Seize/take away.
Egalitarian	One who supports equality.
Sovereign	Ruler/supreme
